

"LILY EASTER" WHOSE BABY IS IT?

Found in the Front Hall of a Fine Flat, Clad in Embroidered Clothes.

Whoever Deserted This Five-Months-Old Baby Pinned an Easter Lily to Its Breast.

BOTTLE OF MILK LEFT WITH IT.

A Baby Was Wrapped in a Costly Fur-trimmed Cloak—When Taken to the Police Station the Sergeant Named the Baby "Lily Easter."

It was an unexpected Easter offering which Augustus Strison found last night when he went into the hallway of the handsome apartment house at No. 497 Lexington avenue, where he is employed as a janitor. Curled up on the heavy carpet of the main hall, and wrapped in an expensive cloak, was a girl baby. The little one was crying lustily when Strison opened the door. When he recovered from his astonishment, he picked the child up. Then he discovered that pinned to its breast was an Easter lily.

At first Strison did not know what to do with the child. It was shivering with the cold, in spite of its many wrappings, and its little hands and face were almost blue. On the floor near where it had been lying was a bottle of milk.

Putting the bottle in his pocket, Strison did the wisest thing a man could do under such circumstances; he took the little one to his wife. His home is at No. 121 East Forty-seventh street, just around the corner from the building where he found the child, and in five minutes Mrs. Strison had the baby before a fire, driving the chill away, and was feeding it from a bottle of warm milk.

BABY WAS PERFECTLY AT HOME. This treatment acted like a charm, and in fifteen minutes the baby was laughing and cooing and showing its pleasure in every way it could.

Mr. and Mrs. Strison then began to examine the find. The child was apparently about five months old. They examined every stitch of the clothing, but there was no mark upon it. The garments were of an expensive kind. The underclothing was of fine cream-colored goods, heavily embroidered around the bottom in white silk, evidently the work of the mother. The dress was also of wool, handsomely embroidered in silk about the wrists and at the bottom of its skirt. The child had been dressed in the same disregard of the weather as the clothing. It was clothed in a little hood to match.

A plump and healthy young child, smiling itself with the warm room, and in five minutes the baby was laughing and cooing and showing its pleasure in every way it could.

Where it was, Mr. Strison found with him that it was best to turn it over to the public authorities. He named LILY EASTER.

The baby warmly in a shawl, and to the East Fifty-first Street station and turned it over to the police. He told the story of its find, and produced the Easter lily.

I better call the young one the sergeant reflectively. "Name," assented Strison, and he came down stairs. He unwrapped the parcel and took out a baby, saying in German: "I told you that if you insulted me again I would kill you; but I didn't want to kill you in front of the children."

Before Lang could say anything in reply to the sergeant's remark, the first bullet went wide of the mark and before she could fire again Lang had started to climb the fence. As he was going over it the wife fired three more shots, saying in German that she would fix him.

The third shot struck him in the right arm and he fell off the fence into the next yard.

While Mrs. Lang was trying to get over the fence to shoot at him again, Patrolman Behan, of the Morrisania Station, arrived and arrested her. In Morrisania Court she was refused to make any statement. The husband, who was sent to the Harlem Hospital, said his wife was crazy. Magistrate Simms held her in \$2,500 bail.

In Harlem Prison Mrs. Lang said that she had bought the revolver to kill her husband, and was sorry that she had not been successful.

The children were her only anxiety. The Gerry Society was notified and took charge of the three, who are all under twelve years of age.

HER STRANGE WHISTLE.

A New Haven Miss Produces Sweet Music Through Her Larynx, Like a New York Woman.

New Haven, Conn., April 5.—The story of the young woman whose laryngeal whistle has been investigated by Dr. Munger, of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, in New York, and whose case was commented upon in last Sunday's Journal as such a rare phenomenon, has been read to-day with unusual interest by musicians and medical men, because New Haven has a case which is an exact counterpart of the New York example. The local case has for some time puzzled all whose attention has been directed to it, and until the publication of Dr. Munger's investigation no one here appeared to know just what term to apply to the phenomenon.

The New Haven possessor of this wonderful whistle is Eva Wilhelmene Spear, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Spear, of this city. The child is eight years of age, and from the age of two years she has possessed this strange gift. She whistles all the time, and it is the day after tomorrow that she will be nine. There is no puckering of the lips, no movement of the cheeks, palate or tongue, and the little whistle can vary from the softest to the highest notes at will, and with no seeming exertion.

In a test made Saturday before newspaper men, this little girl whistled "The Mocking Bird," with its variations; "Holy, Holy, Holy," "Nearer My God to Thee," "Alabama Coo," several operatic selections and a score of well-known airs. She has no special repertoire, but whistles any piece of music she has heard, and has the power of being able to reproduce an air after having heard it sung or played a few times. Yet, strange as it may seem, the child does not know one note from another, but so quick is her ear for music, and so delicately attuned is her throat organization, that she whistles in excellent time and with wonderful accuracy.

One of the most prominent vocal instructors of this city, who has recently made a study of the child's extraordinary powers, declares them marvellous, and unlike anything he ever before heard. The whistle is produced with mouth closed or open with equal ease, or with the tongue clasped between the fingers.

Stole Lead Pipe from a Factory. Policeman Haring, of Williamsburg, arrested Edwin Woods, seventeen years old, of No. 88 Metropolitan avenue, on Saturday night, for having, it is alleged, stolen lead pipe from the chemical works of Martin Kaldwell's Sons, 209 Metropolitan avenue. Woods denied the charge, but was held for trial.

SORRY SHE DIDN'T KILL HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Bernard Lang Fired Four Times at Him in His Front Door Yard.

The Last Bullet Hit Him in the Right Arm as He Climbed the Fence and Fell Over.

SHE HAD BEEN IN AN ASYLUM.

They Had Been Living Apart and Quarrelled Over the Allowance She Should Have for Support—Called Where He Lived and Opened Fire.

When she was eighteen years of age Mrs. Barbara Lang was placed in the insane asylum on Ward's Island. A year later she was released, and soon after was married to Bernard Lang. The relations existing between them have not been pleasant for a year. Yesterday she tried to kill him.

Mrs. Lang, with her three children, live at No. 494 East One Hundred and Forty-second street. Around the corner, at No. 878 Cottage avenue, is the two-story frame house occupied by the Monarch Bicycle Club. The Lange own the house, and the husband, who has been living apart from the wife since last July, kept a room in the clubhouse for his own use. It was about the rent of the house that the pair quarrelled recently. The wife, with the children to take care of, said that she was being provided for properly, and appealed to the court for aid. She had her husband before Magistrate Simms, in Morrisania Police Court, on a charge of abandonment last Wednesday.

The husband told the court that he paid the rent of his wife's rooms and gave her \$10 a week. The wife replied that he did not, and the Magistrate ordered the husband to provide for his family.

They left the court together. They quarrelled on the steps. Each accused the other of having misrepresented matters to the court.

They met again yesterday morning. Lang went around to his wife's house to see her, and a few minutes later neighbors heard them calling each other names in German. Lang left the house and returned to the clubhouse. Shortly after 8 o'clock and a few minutes after Lang had left the house Mrs. Lang asked one of the neighbors to look after the three children, two of whom have the measles. She dressed herself in her best clothes and the neighbors thought that she was going to church. She carried a small square package that might have been a prayerbook.

When she reached the clubhouse she went into the side yard that she extends to the rear, and said word to Lang that she wished to see him. He came downstairs. She unwrapped the parcel and took out a revolver, saying in German: "I told you that if you insulted me again I would kill you; but I didn't want to kill you in front of the children."

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EXPOSES A SECRET IN HER RAVINGS.

John Kenna, a Coachman, Learns Painful Facts Through His Wife's Insanity.

Five Years Ago They Came to New York—Mr. Gebhardt Employed Him, Mrs. Paran Stevens Her.

SHE MET A RICH SALOON KEEPER

Now She Is in the Insane Pavilion on Ward's Island, and Her Husband Is Suing Richard Seekamp, the Liquor Dealer, for \$10,000.

The removal recently of Mrs. John Kenna, a handsome English woman of thirty-eight years, from Bellevue Hospital to the insane pavilion at Ward's Island, was the last act in a domestic tragedy which has for its sequel a damage suit for \$10,000.

About five years ago John Kenna and his wife were employed in England by the well-known Lord de Clifford, whose marital troubles were at one time a much discussed subject. John was coachman to his lordship, and Mrs. Kenna was housekeeper. When a suit for divorce seemed imminent between Lord and Lady de Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Kenna left their employ and came to America.

Upon their arrival in New York John's letters recommending him as a competent and accomplished English coachman secured for him a position in that capacity with Frederick Gebhardt. Mrs. Kenna became maid to Mrs. Paran Stevens. The couple were happy and seemingly devoted to one another. Neither, however, remained long in the new positions. Mr. Kenna, after serving as coachman in various wealthy families, finally went to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Kenna, who became tired of serving as lady's maid, opened a hair-dressing establishment. About two years ago she met Richard Seekamp, who owns a large saloon at No. 228 Third avenue. He is a bachelor and about forty years of age. Shortly afterward Mrs. Kenna went to live in a fire house at No. 212 Grand Boulevard, ostensibly to conduct a boarding house. Mr. Kenna came over from Philadelphia once a week and never suspected, he says, that all was not as it should be.

Early in March Mrs. Kenna showed signs of insanity. A physician was called and pronounced her mind unbalanced. She was taken to Manhattan Hospital in an ambulance, and later transferred to Bellevue. Last week the authorities of that institution declared her insane and she was removed to the insane pavilion on Ward's Island.

Mrs. Kenna claims that during his wife's ravings, she made remarks that led him to entertain a jealousy of Seekamp. He questioned her closely and her answers were not calculated to appease his anger. He has now, through Lawyer Uriah W. Tompkins, of No. 261 Broadway, brought suit against Seekamp for \$10,000 damages, on the charge of aliening his wife's affections.

Mr. Kenna believes his wife's insanity is the direct result of the dissipated life she has led since she met the saloon keeper. Seeking an answer to the complaint, made through his attorney, ex-Assessor Richard Marvix, is simply a general denial of all the charges.

ENORMOUS SALE OF REALTY. Transactions of the Past Week Aggregate Seven Millions.

Seven millions of dollars represent the total of private and auction sales of real estate last week, a showing that has not been equalled in many years past. The private sales for the week reached \$5,200,000 and the auction sales, \$1,800,000.

The list includes three properties disposed of privately at prices in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 each, and an estate of that late David Wolfe Bruce—disposed of publicly at an aggregate of \$1,351,825.

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ARTIFICIAL COMBINATIONS CONTROL THE MARKETS AND WILL CAUSE THE RISE.

Prices of Agricultural Products Will Steadily Seek a Higher Level of Value.

Nothing but a Larger Export Movement of Gold Than Is Expected Can Prevent an Easy Money Market Before the New Crops Move.

SPECULATION IS TOWARD WHEAT.

The general stock market during the past week has been controlled by the manipulation of the larger operators, who work either for higher or lower prices. Although transactions were somewhat limited, the movement of the market has consequently been significant.

The trend was toward higher prices and the majority of stocks made substantial advances in price. The great controlling influence, the hope of a gold currency campaign by both great political parties, was commented upon in this column last Monday. There are other special causes which are leaning the spirit of speculation which have not received merited attention in Wall Street. February marked the lowest prices in all of the fields of industry. A slow recovery has been in progress, which will be accelerated by the many artificial combinations to control markets made during March and the first days of April.

The bituminous coal producers and carriers and the soft steel manufacturers have organized pools which look toward the creation of higher prices for their products. Such combinations cannot create a demand which does not exist, but they can prevent the making of a large number of future contracts at the current low rates, and place themselves to profit by the better demand which must come sooner or later. The two pools have a close relation, as the cost of soft coal is an important ingredient in the expense of manufacturing steel. The advance in the price of bituminous coal paved the way for a higher schedule for steel bars and billets. The iron ore producers in the Northwest have also come together in the attempt to control the market. The result of all of these combinations has been an advancing tendency in all lines of industry in which iron plays any part.

The fall of prices is almost invariably attended by artificial efforts to check the downward swing by combinations. These combinations are often a failure, because attempts are made to force a situation which is not warranted by current conditions.

RAILROAD INTERESTS COMBINING. The railroads, which are the most shrewdly managed of all corporations, have been gradually coming together in territorial groups, constituted in a manner as far as possible to evade the trust laws, State and Federal. No effort has been made yet, except in the case of the anthracite coal carrying roads to advance prices, but it must not be forgotten that the railroads are now in a position to reap a full profit when the revival of business swells the gross earnings. If the Eastern, Southern and Transcontinental lines, which have formed strong pools, do nothing more than prevent cutting of rates a great gain will result.

The railroads are also combining to increase operating expenses and narrow the margin between expenses and gross earnings by the enforced introduction into expenses of many changes that should not exist and do not belong there, but have been hidden from the lawmaking powers and the judicial tribunals under the guise of "operating expenses."

The recent decisions of the courts on the Interstate Commerce law will, it is believed, have a wholesome effect, and put a stop to many of these unethical practices. Railroad officials themselves welcome these decisions, as it gives them an excuse for dropping methods which they tolerate only on the plea that competitors forced them to it as a matter of self-preservation. If the gross receipts of the railroads should not expand this year, a better percentage of net results can be expected than any year since the Federal anti-pooling measure was enacted.

It is also a safe conclusion that the price of agricultural products will steadily seek a higher level of value. This is the season when consumption has outstripped production, and visible stocks of the staples decrease weekly.

The new crops are, however, now either beginning to grow, or are being planted. There is always some damage in some section of the country to growing crops, and the operators of markets know how to make the most of the periodical crop scares.

There is, however, more than an imaginary basis for apprehension regarding the crops. The early portion of the winter was mild and open—too much so for the safety of the autumn sown crops. The latter half of the winter was vigorous and extended far into the usual season for Spring weather, delaying the seeding and planting of the Spring sown crops.

PART THE WEATHER PLAYS. These latter crops will consequently develop late in the year, and their success will depend entirely upon a late arrival of frosts and cold weather. The weather has for these reasons been unpropitious for Winter and Spring wheat, corn, oats and cotton; in short, for all the great staples. For this reason an upward movement may be expected in the markets for wheat, corn, oats and cotton, the latter in a lesser degree, as the price has already discounted the potentialities indicated to a large extent. Wheat will probably feel the influence of these conditions more than the other staples. The Winter wheat crop was a total failure last year, and the short corn crop of 1894 caused a much greater consumption of wheat than in ordinary years. There is, consequently, less wheat in the country than at any period during the last decade.

The Argentine wheat crop, which has been a severe competitor with the United States crop in the world's markets during the Spring, has been a failure this year, and the demands of Europe upon our stock of wheat will be greater than in former years. With the opening of navigation the visible supply will meet rapidly.

Under these conditions it is difficult to foresee anything except higher prices for wheat. Wall Street speculators have had an inkling of the situation and speculation is turning more to wheat than stocks. Chicago cereals are likely to advance in sympathy with wheat, and through the enormous corn crop of 1895 operates against high prices for corn. It must not be overlooked, however, that the largest portion of the corn crop has already been sold for future delivery. By shorting the May option Chicago speculators last fall sold ahead the corn produced in 1895. The vast